



PRICE 3^d.] EDINBURGH.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7. 1789.

ST ANDREW'S CHAPEL, foot of Carrubber's Close. MOSS'S OLLIO, OR EVENING BROOM.

This fashionable Entertainment was honoured on Wednesday Evening by a very numerous and splendid Audience, who testified their approbation throughout the whole of the performance with universal and unbounded applause.

By very Particular Desire,
THE WHIM OF THE MOMENT,
(Altered from Three to Two Acts.)
Will be repeated for the last time this Season,
On WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 9.

IN WHICH
MRS. MOSS
Will make Her First Appearance in this Kingdom.
MOTHER MOSS
Most respectfully solicits the presence of his
MASONIC BRETHREN
On this occasion.
ADMITTANCE TWO SHILLINGS.

Ma MOSS takes this public opportunity of offering his grateful acknowledgments to those favourable
SONS OF APOLLO,
Messrs. Stabili, Schetty, and Corri,
For their very polite and friendly assistance, by their joint performance in the above Entertainment.
The doors to be opened at half past five, and the performance to begin precisely at seven o'clock.

NEW CUTLERY & SURGICAL INSTRUMENT SHOP, No. 36, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

ALEX. STILL begs leave to inform the Public in general, and Gentlemen in the surgical line in particular, that he has made up, and has now on hand, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, many of which are New in this Country, as will be found on perusal of his CATALOGUE, which is now printed; and he requests Gentlemen in town will take the trouble to call for copies of it. Gentlemen in the country will be supplied with catalogues, on giving orders to their carriers or others to call for them. He also takes the liberty of informing the Public,

THAT HIS
RAZORS, LANCETS,
AND OTHER EDGED INSTRUMENTS,
Are Tempered to a Certainty by the Thermometer, and no where else in Scotland, and in one shop only in London, where this ingenious and useful mode of tempering STEEL was first practised, and where the said A. STILL assisted.
He has also on hand a neat assortment of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, with green and white ivory handles, fluted and plain—Common Carving and Kitchen Knives—Locked and Common Scissors—with every other article in the Cutlery line.



Messrs WATTS, GEORGE, & Co. of London
and BRISTOL, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that, finding it necessary for their extensive trade, they have erected a Tower and Buildings in LONDON for this manufacture, which will enable them to execute all orders for Home Consumption and Exportation, HOWEVER LARGE, with a regularity and promptitude not in their power until now. The established reputation and superiority of this article, each shot being a perfect SOLID GLOBE, render any recommendation of its excellence unnecessary.

They manufacture COMMON SHOT for exportation on an improved plan, without any advance on the usual prices. For the convenience of their trade in Scotland, they have appointed

MR DAVID GEORGE SANDEMAN,
PERTH.
Their Agent in that country—and request their correspondents will be pleased to address their orders to him, which he will carefully attend to.

WILLIAM COULTER,
Facing the Cross Well, North Side of the High Street,
WITH the greatest respect, begs to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, his
NEW-INVENTED FLEECE HOSIERY.

Which is furled or lined with fine Fleece Wool, Silk Wool, or Cotton Wool, to any degree of thickness, so as to render under stockings in the coldest weather unnecessary, and for which his Majesty's Patent has been obtained for England. It is a very great improvement in the Stocking Manufacture, more comfortable clothing than Shetland, Lamb's Wool, or any other kind of Hosiery, will be very durable, and is proved to be of the greatest efficacy in the Puffy, Gout, Rheumatism, Numbness, Chills, &c. and may be had in
SILK, COTTON, OR WORSTED STOCKINGS, GLOVES, FOOT SOCKS, UNDERWAIST COATS, &c.
W. COULTER has upon hand an extensive Stock of
SILK, COTTON, WORSTED NIGHT CAPS, THREAD, AND STOCKINGS, MITTS, GLOVES, &c.
[Chiefly made at his Manufactory in Roxburgh's Close, and are equal to any that come from England, which he sells at very low prices.

The PATENT KNOTTED STOCKINGS, of W. COULTER's manufacture, are equal to the Patent's, and will in future be sold
The Patent Silk Stockings at 16 s. a pair, or 15 s. 6 d. in dozens.
The Patent Worsted Stockings at 6 s. a pair, or 5 s. 9 d. in dozens.
Being the Patent's wholesale prices.
Choicer of
LAMBS WOOL KNITTED UNDER SHIRTS.

AN AGENCY OR STEWARD'S PLACE WANTED.

A PERSON about 25 years of age, writes well, is a perfect accountant, and has been accustomed to the management of land in many different counties in England, and is well accustomed with the newest and best improved method of agriculture, wishes to be employed in the capacity of Land-steward or Agent in any part of North Britain.
The person alluded to is an Englishman, and can procure characters of great repute from many Gentlemen of fortune.
Letters addressed to James Walker, at Mrs Pickthly's, Kirkcaldy, Leith, will be duly answered.

By Order of the Governor and Directors of the MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the said Society is to be held in St Cecilia's hall, on Monday the 14th inst. at one o'clock afternoon, before which meeting each member will please pay in to Thomas Sanderford the Collector, at his shop Luckenbooths, his usual contribution of Two Guineas, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of their constitution; and such vacancies as may occur, will at the same time be filled up.

A GOLD WATCH LOST.
THIS forenoon, about eleven, betwixt the north end of the North Bridge and the Parliament Close, or between that and the Horse Wynd—A GOLD WATCH capped and jewelled, Maker's name *Michellon, London, No. 812.* with a Steel Chain; and a Seal set in gold.
Whoever will bring the Watch to Mr Thomas Reid, watchmaker, Parliament Close, shall receive a suitable reward.

STOLEN.
from John and James Buchanan, farmers in Brackland, near Callander of Montear, Perthshire, on the evening of the 30th ult.
A LIGHT GRAYISH HORSE, with a little inward throw in the hind off-leg, marked on the fore shoulder S. and aged about seven years—Also, a Long Tailed Brounith Black HORSE, three years old, had a white spot in his forehead, a white saddle spot on each of his sides, a little lame in the off-fore-leg when hard rode, and a little out throw in his fore leg.
Whoever shall give information, so that one, or both Horses, shall be safely delivered to the owners, at said place, and the thieves or thief secured in any of his Majesty's jails, to be prosecuted according to law, shall receive for each Horse so delivered, THREE GUINEAS reward from
JOHN AND JAMES BUCHANAN.
Brackland, Dec. 3. 1789.

A MESSENGER SUSPENDED.
LYON—Office, November 23. 1789.
JAMES DUFF, Messenger in Port-Glasgow, was this day suspended from the office of Messenger at Arms until he shall first send security to the Secretary of State.
Of which this public notice is given to all concerned.
By Order of Court,
RO. RANKINE, Lyon-Clk. Dep.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789,
Begins drawing the 22d of February 1790.
THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES,
In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,
In Variety of Numbers;
Are sold and registered by
LESLIE AND SCOTT,
INSURANCE BROKERS—at their State Lottery Office,
Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,
LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT.

And no where else in Scotland on their account.
The Original Tickets, from which the shares are issued, being, agreeably to Act of Parliament, lodged in the Stamp-office in London, are returnable three days after they are drawn; and from that time the purchasers of shares at any Lottery-office whatever no longer hold the security of Government, but the shares issued by Leslie and Scott, adventurers may see at their office an acknowledgment in writing by the Royal Bank of Scotland, securing to them the payment of all Prizes arising to the divided tickets till one month after they are paid by Government.

Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1 of	L. 125,000	is L. 125,000
2 —	20,000	— 40,000
2 —	10,000	— 20,000
3 —	5,000	— 15,000
5 —	2,000	— 10,000
15 —	1,000	— 15,000
30 —	500	— 15,000
100 —	100	— 10,000
150 —	50	— 7,500
5000 —	25	— 125,000
10,775 —	10	— 107,750
16,083 Prizes.		L. 498,000
First drawn.		1000
Last drawn.		1000
33,917 Blanks.		
50,000		L. 500,000

Country Correspondents remitting their money by carriers, or bills at sight or a short date by post, may have Tickets and Shares regularly sent them.
Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes gratis—and all business relating to the Lottery transacted.
* * * Insurances on Shipping, Merchandise and Lives, done at this Office as usual.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS.—NOVEMBER 26.
Of all the Addresses presented this morning, the most remarkable was one from the merchants and other inhabitants of the City of Nantz, supplicating the National Assembly to reject every motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, as the restriction of this commerce would expose France and her Colonies to the most afflicting calamities.
In the evening a decree was passed for establishing a temporary Militia at Caen, to put an end to some disputes that had arisen there, and to protect the streets and highways from robbery and tumult.

NOVEMBER 27.
M. le Brun, a member of the Committee of Finance, stated the enormous abuses and corruption practised under the name of *Etrennes*, or presents, in a manner extorted from the people by the agents of power, the Judges, and other civil Magistrates.
The Committee found, that, under this single head, 600,000 livres a-year were issued from the Royal Treasury; but to calculate the amount of the sums drawn from the people was impossible.
A decree was passed, forbidding all persons holding or exercising public offices to receive any present or gratification of any kind or nature, on pain of being punished as guilty of extortion; and ordered to be presented immediately for the Royal sanction.
M. le Brun then gave an account of memorials from various persons claiming reimbursement for losses sustained, or expences incurred in the public service during the war, and, observing that this was a well-known method of plundering the Treasury, proposed that all persons within the kingdom, concerning themselves to have claims on Government, should be ob-

liged to give in such claims within six months; and persons out of the kingdom, within a-year.

M. la Chaize said it would ill become a loyal nation to say its debts by refusing to acknowledge them; that all claims on the public ought to be rigorously examined, but none rejected without examination.

The motion was dropped.
The Bishop of Treguier has published a second mandate, in which he retracts all that he said in his former against the Revolution and the proceedings of the National Assembly. In consequence of this retraction, the same indulgence has been solicited for him that was granted to the Parliament of Rouen and Metz, but hitherto without effect.

NOVEMBER 28.
On Thursday afternoon, the proposal of the province of Arjou, of a composition in lieu of the *Gabelle*, or salt upon sale, came before them again; but as this tax makes so large a part of the revenue, and is, at the same time, so universally cried out against, it was found necessary to adjourn it for further consideration. The odiousness of this tax seems to make its suppression inevitable, but the difficulty is to find another equally productive. Its discussion gave rise to a train of reasoning concerning revenue, as interfering to all other countries as to France, we mean the simplification of the public revenue; that as landed property does, in the end, pay every thing which arises from the numerous articles taxed, it would be better to pay all in one manner, than in a hundred.

It must be owned that this idea, so often started in England, has never as yet been examined to the bottom; though it is, of all problems of political economy, the most important.

Yesterday morning the order of the day was first opened by a *Monf. Bouchot*, who read a written discourse, and the National Bank proposed by the *Minister of Finance*. *Monf. Bouchot's* general plan is to have no bank, no national chest, no public paper money of any kind. His proposal is, to begin by paying the *Caisse d'Escompte* the 170 millions owing to it, and that a certain quantity of small money should be coined in base metal, for the ordinary purposes of circulation; and that gold pieces of the weight of three or four louis should be issued from the mint, to which a fictitious and conventional value should be affixed of a quarter, or a third, or perhaps, a half more than the real value—*Monf. Bouchot*, as well as many other members, seemed to suppose, that the value of gold and silver is founded upon convention. This is in reality an error, and a consequential one. Gold and silver derive their value from all the uses to which they are applied; and their value, as coin, is founded upon their value as merchandise.

This subject of a National Bank employed the whole morning; and, the more it was discussed, the more important it appeared to every one. *Monf. Du Port* observed that, as the National Bank was a Bank upon the actual state of the Finances, they ought to begin by knowing thoroughly the situation of the finances, all the national debts, and all the national resources, in order to judge, in the first instance, whether a bank was necessary, and afterwards to examine the most convenient form of a bank: That the Commisaries of the *Caisse d'Escompte* had intimated to them, that they had new explanations to give in to the Assembly, before which they could not, with justice, pronounce upon their fate.

The Abbe Maury represented, that, in treating questions of so complicated a nature, it was a manifest impossibility to embrace, at once, so many objects as the affairs of finance led to: He, therefore, moved, that they should be divided—that one should be destined to the department of war, another to the marine, another to foreign affairs, &c. and that, instead of two, three days of the week should be appropriated to the affairs of finance. This last idea, cutting off one day of the week from the objects of the constitution to give it to those of finance, was generally rejected.

At length, *M. Roederer* put the Assembly in mind, that though the necessity of establishing an order in their enquiries, to take off that veil with which the subject of finance is necessarily enveloped, cannot be contested; but, said he, while Gentlemen demand time to make these researches, they forget that we have it not: They forget how urgent those wants are, for which the Minister demands the extraordinary supply of 170 millions. In fine, continued *M. Roederer*, we have not reflected, that, in the present case, there is only one general question before us, the solution of which depends not at all upon the knowledge of the detail of our finances. This question is, *Is a Bank necessary in a Constitution?* He concluded with earnestly exhorting the Assembly not to delay the discussion of this most important question, but to make it the entire subject of Saturday's debate, and to call in the assistance of the Committee of Constitution, that the result of their deliberations might be the combined opinion of all the Members of Legislation.

Monf. Mirabeau supported this motion, and praised *M. Roederer*, as the first who had broached this great truth before the National Assembly—That a Bank at once political and commercial, is unworthy of the Majesty of a Constitution.

What *Monf. Mirabeau's* idea may be, we cannot precisely say; but we will take the liberty of making this one plain reflection—That the true question for the French Legislators to consider, seems not to be the abstract one, whether a Bank is necessary in a Constitution; but the practical one, *Whether the circumstances of the nation be such, as to make a Bank useful and necessary to their affairs.*

Every one, however, was so sensible of the impossibility of deferring the examination of so pressing an object, that it was adjourned for the next day, when it will probably be determined.

LONDON.—DEC. 4.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 3.
Their Majesties visited this Theatre last night; the three elder Princesses were present; and what is extremely gratifying to the true friends of the House of Brunswick, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, came privately to the Theatre, soon after the play commenced, and after viewing their Majesties and their Royal Sisters from behind the scenes, their Royal Highnesses repaired to Mr Harris's private box, and remained there during the performance.

The *Claudefine Marriage* was the play commanded; and, as we have so recently discussed the merits of the several performers, it is only necessary to observe, that King's *Lord Ogley* is, of all others on the stage, the character most admired by his Majesty; and the Comedian's performance was such as to reflect credit on the Royal taste. Farren resumed his part of *Sir John Melvill*, and played it with energy and effect; but *C. Powell's Cantons* still continues a draw-back on the performance.

In the farce, *Quick's Barnaby Rattle* retained its usual whimsicality; and *Mrs Mattocks*, in *Mrs Brittle*, was deservedly applauded.

In consequence of the apparent partiality to Covent-Garden Theatre, shewn by certain great people, one of the under performers says, he is sure they have a better right to be called the *2—*'s servants, than deferred *Old Drury* has to be called *their Majesties*; it is somewhat like the plan adopted during a late critical period, when new faces were preferred, and old servants left to shift for themselves!

Peter Pindar, we hear, has lately paid a visit to his native earth in the parish of Dodbrook, near King's-bridge, in Devonshire. The bard is so attached to this spot, that he is about to build a comfortable box on it, to which one of his friends has given the name of *Pindar Hall*. It is certainly a most delightful situation, being close to and commanding a view of an inlet of the sea. An estimate and plan have been delivered in, and the number of lodging-rooms is to be ten, it seems. Upon which a wag remarked, that it would be just enough for Peter and the Mules!

Six persons died at Rome, on the 26th of October, by eating mushrooms. Every means to save them were used without effect. They expired in convulsions, and when opened, their bowels appeared black, as burnt. On examining the bed where the mushrooms were produced, a large viper was found. Two children, who had partaken of the mushrooms, were saved by timely remedies.

Among the prizes granted by the King of Prussia to the professors of fine arts, was one of 500 crowns for the best historical painting, representing some transaction connected with the history of Brandenburg.—The artist to whom this premium was adjudged, is a Mr Cunningham. The painting represents a remarkable event that happened at the battle of Hochkirchen, where Marshal Keith, brother to Lord Marischal of Scotland, was killed.

Sighem, a small and hitherto obscure place in the Netherlands, will in future be celebrated in military annals. For there a body of 12,000 undisciplined men, fighting for liberty, defeated an army of veteran troops, consisting of 8000 men. The patriots, on this occasion, killed 4000 of the imperialists, and lost 700 soldiers, and 300 peasants; part of a body who, in the heat of the action, advanced, with astonishing intrepidity, against the enemy's great guns.

It is now reported, more confidently than ever, that the privilege of franking letters will certainly be abolished, except with some few limitations for the private use of the members themselves.

Government has received an express from Madrid, containing, as we understand, very important intelligence. We have not yet heard all the particulars, but we learn, that the King, dreading the effects of the spirit of liberty, which all his art and power have not been able to stifle in the kingdom, has countermanded the proclamation for the assembling of the Cortez. This indication of his terror will, however, not strengthen his cause. The people have caught the sacred flame, and, being fairly kindled, it is not in the mercenary phalanx of an army, that a King can trust for the preservation of authority, inconsistent with the rights of man. We shall soon be able to give a full account of the state of Spain. Intelligence that can be trusted to, from that kingdom, comes, necessarily, by private hands, for every post letter is opened.

Wednesday, there was an account in the city of a plot having been discovered in the island of Martinico—where the negroes had conspired to poison their masters in every part of the island at the same time. The plot was discovered time enough to be prevented, but the negroes finding this to be the case, fled in great multitudes, to an appointed rendezvous—and an alarming insurrection took place. We do not answer for the truth of this story. We can only say, that a respectable house has received a letter to this effect.

The King of Prussia—arming in the cause of a *Papal Bishop*—and his nephew, the King of Sweden, in alliance with the *Grand Turk*, as far as religion is engaged—afford curious topics for contemplation.
The National cockade has found its way from Paris to London; and before the winter is much further advanced, half our tonish Belles will exhibit this *fi-centious* ensign on their breasts!

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

Mr Arbuthnot, who was given over by his surgeon, is now so much recovered, as to be out of danger, and able to leave town for the perfect restoration of his health. Mr Macdonald and Mr Thornton are returned to London.

Mr Macdonald, whose behaviour through the whole affair was honourable, is to accompany Mr Arbuthnot to the country.

Mr M. trifling as his income is, has with great generosity devoted the whole to the service of Mr A. whose affairs are at present much deranged, and has deprived himself of all pleasures, to accommodate Mr A. Such an act of munificence is particularly worthy of commendation. The generous donor is not yet twenty!

Anecdote—George Selwyn, though he is less loquacious, is not less witty than ever; and as his jokes are never ill-natured, they fall indiscriminately on either friends or foes.

He was the other evening at the table of a newly arrived Nabob, when the conversation of the company turned upon the unhappy defect in the organs of speech of Miss Hinchman, the beautiful daughter of the India Paymaster. It was a consideration, who was the most able person for the removal of this lady? Why, says George, Mr Pitt; for he made a young gentleman a Speaker, who had been dumb all his life before; although his father, a physician, attempted it in vain.



LLOYD'S LIST—Dec. 4.

THE *Penelope*, of Pool, spoke the *Mermade*, Gale, of Larnmouth, out one month, from Newfoundland, without mail or board. The captain walked overboard. They had got up a jury-mast. The *Penelope* sailed with a square top-mast, and other articles.

M A I L S.

Arrived—*Ireland*, 6.—*France*, 1.—*Lisbon*, 1.
Do—*Ireland*, 4.—*Flanders*, 1.—*Holland*, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Rome, Nov. 6.

It is reported here, that a Rabbi has discovered a conspiracy formed by some Jews at Arignon against the Vice Legate, Governor, and principal inhabitants; but it being discovered, and prevented in time, almost all the conspirators, after confessing the crime, were put to death.

Rome, Nov. 31.

The heavy rains mentioned in my last, having continued with little intermission, the Tyber on the 8th inst. began to overflow its banks. The inundation continued to increase till yesterday afternoon, by which time the water had risen to a height, of which there has not been an example since the year 1698. A number of the streets are under water, particularly Il Corfo, La Ripetta, the Strada Longara, and the Ghetto, or quarter inhabited by the Jews. The ground floors are under water; and the communication in several of the streets is kept up by means of boats. Bread is conveyed by the Pope's order to the persons who are confined to their houses by the water. If the fate of the town were as low as it was in the time of the ancient Romans, one half of it would be a charmer in the disaster, as appears from the Pantheon (now called the Rotunda) being full of water, as well as the square in the front of it. An Abbe, an inhabitant of Rome, is said to be drowned. But the mischief the inundation does in the town, is trifling in comparison of what it occasions in the environs. The water having diffused itself over much of the circumjacent country, particularly the Campagna of Rome, seven dead bodies have already been taken out of the stream, which is become a torrent; together with about three hundred sheep, eleven horses, four oxen, a coach, and a chaise: the fate of the travellers, to whom the carriages belonged, is not known. A bridge and a mill a few miles north-east of Rome have also been washed away: consequently all communication with the country in that quarter is stopped, as it is on the other side by the overflowing of the Garigliano, a river about one hundred miles from hence, that crosses the road to Naples. The rain having ceased for about thirty hours before, yesterday evening the water began to recede, and is now in some small degree decreased; but as the rain has returned to-day, and as the sky seems to threaten much more, it is not impossible but the inundation may become more general.

It is said, I know not with what truth, that a new volcano, that broke out in the Apennines, at the time of the earthquake at Civita di Castello, still continues to emit flames, which are visible in the night time.

Lisle, November 20.

The Patriots are now in possession of almost all the Low Country; the towns of Mons, Meun, Ypres, Orlend, Courtrai, Tournay, and the city of Bruges, were all evacuated by the troops on their approach; not the least resistance was attempted, except at the latter place; and the loss there amounted only to one killed on each side, and a few wounded.

Persons, amounting to near eight hundred, are kept under a proper guard, and are treated with great humanity; they are allowed daily pay; those who were recognized to have committed any cruelties, are however strongly ironed, and will, when order is a little restored, be made exemplary objects of punishment.

The booty discovered upon them is deposited in a proper place of security, and labelled with the owner's name, in order that each individual may recover his property; in this, the conduct of the Patriots is universally approved of.

A little before the publication of the Emperor's last mandate, an Ordinance was issued, forbidding, under a penalty of 500 florins, and forfeiture of the boats, carriages, or horses used in the transport,

1. The exportation from any of his Majesty's dominions of any kind of arms, gunpowder, or lead in balls.

2. The transport of any of the above articles, from one place to another of his dominions, less than three leagues distant from the frontiers.

At the same time an Ordinance was published requiring all Counsellors and Attorneys, who intend to plead before the Grand Council at Brussels, to give in their names to the Office Fiscal within eight days, otherwise they would be scratched from the list, and prevented from exercising their profession in future.—This mandate was issued, because the Counsellors had in general refused to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Council, since the commencement of the troubles.

BRUSSELS, November 27.

Since the Ordinance published by the Government here, prohibiting the soldiers from plunder, desertions the most alarming to General Dalton have taken place. Whole guards go off at night from the gates, and at every opportunity that offers; which clearly proves that the honour of serving his Majesty for nine farthings a-day is not sufficiently substantial to counter-balance the pretended disgrace of serving the Burgesses for ten-pence.

There is a rumour that Prince Louis de Ligne, who joined the patriotic army at Ghent, and was by them crowned with laurels, and every honour they could bestow, ran away to Lisle the moment he heard of the approach of Generals D'Arberg and Schroeder; which has incensed the gallant Patriots so much as to induce many to swear they will hang him as a poltroon the moment they can catch him. He is an officer in the French dragoons, where it should be supposed he might have learned artificial valour at least. There are three thousand workmen daily employed in putting Brussels in a state of defence, and cutting down the forest in its neighbourhood to palisade its rotten ramparts; and guards are placed in various parts of the town to prevent the murders hourly committed. The arms of England are fixed over the door of Lord T—, in hopes that they may serve to protect the bare walls from the plunder of the populace; and it has been intimated that the few remaining people of distinction of this country may shelter there in the expected hour of outrage.

L O N D O N.

DECEMBER 4.

Wednesday noon the King, Queen, and three eldest Princesses, came from Windsor to Buckingham House.

His Majesty came directly to St James's Palace,

where there was a Levee, which was attended by the following persons of distinction:

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans.

The French and Spanish Ambassadors, Count Desmoules, Count de Wickly (first time) Don Domingue del Cruza (first time), Sardinian, Imperial, Dutch, Russian, Polish, Venetian, and other Envoys.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Dukes of Dorset and Leeds, and Marquis of Salisbury.

Earls Gower, Howe, Clermont, Ross, Hillsborough, Mornington, Chatham, Ailsbury, Westmoreland, and Delaware, Lord in Waiting.

Viscounts Grimstone, Palmerston, and Sydney.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Lords Macartney, Sempill, Hood, A Gordon, Milford, Auckland, Brudenell, Southampton, and Dover, Gold Stick in Waiting.

Mr Pitt, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Master of the Rolls, Attorney General, and the Recorder of London.

Sir J. Hort, Sir J. Blaquier, Sir W. Faucet, Sir R. Cook, Sir R. Payne, Sir G. Cooper, Sir W. Howe, Sir J. Peachy, Sir J. Aubrey, Sir G. Yonge.

Mr Ord, Mr Greville, &c.

Generals Parker and Morrison, Col. Goldsworthy, and other officers.

The Levee closed at half past two. A Council was held after the Levee, when the Recorder made his report. The business did not last long.

Mr Pitt, the Duke of Leeds, and Secretary at War, had audiences after the Council; and at four o'clock the King went back to Buckingham House.

Wednesday Lord Auckland kissed hands, on account of his appointment to the Dutch Embassy.

Count de Wickly was presented to the King by the Imperial Ambassador.

Don Domingue del Cruza, lately arrived from Lisbon, in his way as Envoy from her Most Faithful Majesty to the Court of Denmark, was presented to the King by the Danish Envoy.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of attending the Wednesday Levees in future.

After the Levee yesterday, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, paid their respects to her Majesty, at the Queen's House.

The Prince of Wales yesterday visited St James's in an uncommon style of splendour; and appeared, in respect, decorative to the British Court.

On Wednesday evening, as their Majesties were going to their box at Covent Garden Theatre, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, came off the stage to compliment them as they passed, and afterwards conducted the Princesses to their carriage.

The filial emotions of the Prince of Wales, and the evident pleasure he felt, on the reception which his Majesty met with at the Theatre, shew the iniquity of those who aim at disuniting the sovereign and his sons, and is the best argument can be used to prove the malignity of those mercenary prints, which labour on all occasions to defame his Royal Highness.

On Saturday the old Beef Steak Club was opened, for the first time this season, where several of the old members attended, and the evening was spent with great conviviality.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected a member of this club about two years ago; and would have honoured the meeting with his presence, on Saturday last; but that his Royal Highness was confined to his apartments, in consequence of a slight hurt he received a few days ago from a fall in hunting.

The Duke of Clarence continues still much indisposed, which was the cause he was not present at the Drawing Rooms yesterday.

The Earl of Effingham, who takes his departure for his Government of Jamaica this week, sails from the River—his Lady goes on board at Portsmouth.

Yesterday at noon, there was a levee held, at the Duke of Leeds's Office, Whitehall, which was attended by all the foreign ministers. At two o'clock, the levee broke up, when they proceeded to the Drawing Room at St James's.

Yesterday, the following noblemen had an interview with the minister, at his house in Downing-street, viz.

Archbishop of Cashel, Duke of Dorset, Earl of Mornington, Lord Bayham, Lord Adam Gordon, Mr Wilkes, Mr Fordyce, M. D. Calonne, and Comte Molke.

Wednesday, Lord Auckland was sworn in at the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. His Lordship before kissed hands at the levee, on being appointed ambassador to Holland; and Lord H. Spencer was presented to his Majesty at the levee by the Duke of Leeds, and kissed hands on being appointed Secretary of Embassy to the States General.

The circumstance is, perhaps, singular enough to be noticed, that Lady Auckland, by accompanying her Lord wherever the public business has called him, has borne two children since her marriage in foreign climes; one at Madrid and one at Dublin. And her Ladyship is in a fair way of adding another young foreigner to the family, on her arrival at the Hague.

The early attention of Government to prevent the dearth of bread, by laying an embargo on all corn vessels in port, and opening the ports for vessels laden with American wheat, are measures which cannot be too loudly commended, as the best effects must evidently flow from them to the public.

If, contrary to expectation, the above measures should fail of producing the intended salutary effects, we are told, a bounty will be offered on the importation of wheat; it being the determined purpose of Government to leave no stone unturned to lower the price of that necessary article, or at least to prevent a further advance of it.

Yesterday, the city and suburbs were overpread with the thickest fog almost ever remembered. It continued the whole day; and at night, such darkness pervaded the streets, that the coaches were obliged to go on very slowly, and some used torches, &c. About twelve at night, the fog had almost entirely dispersed. For some few miles near town, it was as thick as in London.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Robert Fairfull, of the *Minerva*, took his final leave, previous to his sailing for Fort St George and China.—Captain Ninian Lewis was sworn in, commander of the *Woodcock*, bound to Madras and China. The dispatches for the *Minerva* were to be sent from the India House yesterday.

Yesterday, the purser of the *Minerva*, Captain Robert Fairfull, bound to Madras and China, received his final dispatches from the East India House; and proceeded immediately from Gravesend on her voyage.

The Lord Thurlow East-Indianman, burthen 8,000 tons, was yesterday launched at the yard of Messrs. Hill and Co. near Limehouse Hole; after which an

elegant entertainment was given at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. She is bound to Madras and China, under the command of Captain William Thompson.

Tuesday was married, John Lind, Esq; M. D. Physician of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, to Miss Payer, only daughter of William Payer, Esq; of Catfield, Hants.

The Countess of Strathmore, though she has recovered her rights, is from necessity forced to adopt a rigid system of economy. This lady, at the death of her father, was supposed to be the richest heiress in England, the estimation of her fortune being six hundred thousand pounds. It is now materially reduced from various causes.

Admiral Forbes is one of the most extraordinary lives that ever existed.—Being poisoned when a young man on the Coast of Guinea, his limbs waited away entirely to the bones.—"I have seen him (says a correspondent,) thirty years ago, at St James's, standing against a waistcoat, his limbs not being able to support him; whereas now, in a very advanced age, he enjoys a tolerable state of health."

The American Congress having declared it to be the interest of the United States to encourage agriculture, by the cultivation of large plantations, and to purchase their merchandise from Europe, have in consequence considerably lowered the duties on such merchandise.

They have also resolved to sell four or five millions of acres of land, instead of two millions, which they fold annually in the States; the produce of which will soon suffice to prevent the necessity of circulating paper money any longer.

There was last year brought to market 2037 quarters of wheat more than in the same time last year. And the greater quantity of 1788, of 3,037 quarters, sold for 3,013 l. 15s. less than the quantity brought to market in the same period this year.—Can there then be a stronger proof of the failure of last harvest, and a necessity of parliamentary interference, to guard against the danger of scarcity.

STAMPS.

An Accurate Statement of the number of Stamps, for Receipts, Bills, News-papers, and Book and Sheet Almanacks, issued from the Stamp Office betwixt the 24 day of August 1788 and the same day of the present year. The production of these stamps is greater than our readers can possibly conceive, as they will see by the calculation annexed.

	L.	s.	d.
1,673,332 twopenny stamps for Receipts, 13,044	2	8	
penny stamps for ditto, 11,158	12	0	
277,407 three-penny ditto for Bills, 3,467	11	9	
1,004,531 six-penny ditto for ditto, 25,113	5	6	
368,890 one shilling ditto for ditto, 18,444	10	0	
13,392,193 three-half-penny ditto for News-papers, —	83,700	12	11
381,501 four-penny ditto for Book Almanacks, —	6,358	7	0
245,233 four-penny ditto for Sheet Almanacks, —	4,087	14	4
18,012,513 Stamps issued. Subs rec. 166,274	12	2	

D U E L.

Yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a duel was fought about a mile beyond Kensington Gravel Pits, between Mr S—t and another gentleman; when, unfortunately, Mr S—t received a fatal shot in the body, and immediately expired.

The cause of this unfortunate affair, is said to be in consequence of some words having been spoken disrespectfully of a Lady, a few evenings since, at the Playhouse, with whom Mr S—t was intimately acquainted.

Report says, a merchant of some eminence, whose residence is at the east end of the town, shot himself yesterday morning, at a well-known inn, near Ludgate Hill.

The young man, who shot himself the other day in an India ship, off Dover, was the son of Mr Holcroft, the translator. A misunderstanding between him and his father occasioned him to take a passage secretly, in hopes of getting to the East Indies; Mr Holcroft hearing of his embarkation, pursued him, and went on board with a friend, in order to bring him back. The young man being informed that two persons on deck wished to speak with him, asked their appearance, adding, "If 'tis any stranger come to take me, I'll shoot him—if my father, I'll shoot myself." He no sooner was informed that it was his father, than he took a pistol from his pocket, put it in his mouth, and fired it, fell, and expired in an instant.

Saturday, died, in the 8th year of his age, Mr de Castro, who was the first surgeon received into the company, after their separation from the Barbers.

On Saturday evening died, near Nettle in Picardy, M. Cambray, one of the first theoretic architects in Europe. He had written on the rise and fall of Gothic Architecture; in which the characters, proportions, &c. of the antique, were elaborately treated of.

Two companies of the marines now serving at Jackson's Bay, are to be incorporated with the New South Wales regiment.

The following singular circumstance occurred on Friday last, at the seat of Lord Viscount Galway, at Miffly-hall, Essex.—As a hawk was hovering over the house in search of his prey, he 'spied through one of the windows, a cage, with seven or eight Canary birds; he struck at them with such amazing velocity, that he forced his way through the window, and perched in the attempt, the glass of the fish having literary cut his throat from ear to ear. He was fluttering when the servant entered the room, but soon bled to death.

A singular instance of longevity occurred, a few days since, in a small village about three miles from Banbury.—Six persons met at a barber's shop accidentally, whose ages together amounted to 519. They were all in perfect health, and most of them able to earn their own livelihood.

Monday the following whimsical article appeared on one of the stable doors in the Royal Mews:—"Lost from this Mews a fine fat Bantam Cock; whoever will bring the aforesaid bird to these stables alive, or if dead completely plucked, shall have a liberal reward in Heaven—if he can mount up there to claim it!"

The King of England has lost his Colonies—the King of France his prerogatives—the Pope's supremacy is ebbing, and the Emperor's dominions in the Low Countries creeping from under the Imperial wing!

The new acquisition, which France made to her dominions within the last 140 years, are those of Alsace and Lorraine on the side of Germany, those of Artois, the Cambresis, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxembourg, on the side of the Netherlands;

Rouffellon, antiently a part of Catalonia, on the side of Spain; and Corfica, an island in the Mediterranean. These new possessions, it is almost certain, she must now part with, and perhaps find it a difficult matter to preserve what she holds in America and the West Indies. Such is the fate in general of extensive empire, and boundless ambition.

The dispatches received yesterday from Lord Robert Fitzgibbon, his Majesty's Charge des Affaires at Paris, contain a more favourable account of the situation of that metropolis, than any hitherto arrived since the troubles commenced in France.

French brandies have lately risen very much in price, in consequence of the present commotions on the Continent.

A public meeting of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Paris, was held on the 14th ult. Two curious papers were read; amongst others, one on the transit of Mercury over the Sun on the 5th of the present month; the other, on the motions of the Sun and Moon, according to the observations made 900 years ago, of certain Arabian Philosophers.

Brussels yet remains quiet.—The Emperor says, if his other subjects will return to their allegiance, he will not order Brussels to be besieged.—The patriots think him not in earnest, and both sides are preparing to dispute the only place not already decided.

Advices were received in the city from Ostend this morning, according to which, memorials and counter-memorials are now dispersing all over Austrian Flanders, as the interest of the Emperor, or the Patriots prevails. With respect to any further military operations, affairs are rather at a stand.

It was rumoured at Ghent, that the King of Prussia had declared war against the Emperor, and would support the Netherlands in their independency.

There has been a fermentation in Hesse again; but the government soon put a stop to it by taking up three of the ringleaders.

One, named Klinkerfus, an attorney, has been sent to the Castle of Spanderberg for life.

Another has been sent to the house of correction, and a third has been banished.

The Count d'Artois's exile is graced with an appointment truly princely: Thirty Gardes de Corps attend his Royal Highness at Turin, on all public occasions.

The project of paying off the Count d'Artois's debts, brought forward by Necker, at so perilous a time as the present, is a mark of over-zealous attention; but yet it forms a contrast to the tardiness of our Ministers, in regard to the Prince of Wales's engagements, that leaves a reproach on the country.

An old clergyman, in Norfolk, somewhat inclined to abstinence of mind, being desirous of getting the nearest way to a neighbouring village, rode through a field of standing corn; and, upon the farmer's remonstrating about the damage, "Indeed, Miltier (says he), I am very sorry for it; if I have done you any harm, I will ride back again."

In Glamorganshire an experiment has been made on the use of potatoes in fattening oxen. They are found to answer admirably well. The cattle soon are voraciously fond of them, and prefer them to hay, or any other food. They are well washed, and given raw. Some gentlemen have sliced the potatoes with an engine, others give them whole. They answer well either way.

Our last letters from Vienna contain the important intelligence, that the province of Wallachia at this time almost entirely in possession of the Emperor's forces. The nobles of that country, disaffected with their Hospodar, had secretly entered into a treaty with Marshal Laudon, in consequence of which, the Princes de Cobourg and Hohenloe, who were retiring med a junction, and marching back into Wallachia, found the warmest support from the nobles; the Hospodar fled from his capital, and was preparing to pass the Danube; and the city of Bucharest was invested by the Prince de Cobourg's army.

The Empress of Russia's prohibition of the importation of foreign goods into her dominions, has been found highly prejudicial to the late fair at Leipzig; as, in the first place, the Russian merchants did not attend the fair; and, in the next, finding it no way affects their interest, they neglect to make good their payments for the goods they were furnished with before the prohibition.

The misfortunes of the Turks have lost them the friendship of the Poles. The connection between the Porte and the Court of Warsaw is now reprobated in the Diet.

A letter from Madrid, of the 9th of November, says, that the Cortes had actually met the preceding day in the palace of the Archbishop of Toledo. The Count de Campomanes, who presided in the Assembly as the King's Commissioner, made every member take an oath of secrecy relative to every thing that should pass in the Assembly. We can, therefore, have but little chance of knowing what passes there.

By the advices received on Monday from Madrid, dated November 9th, we learn, that affairs of the highest importance are now upon the tapis. The King of Spain has been every day, for some time past, busily employed with his Ministers; several couriers have been dispatched into Italy, and the garrisons are reinforcing throughout the kingdom. The people work with as much vigour to put the frontiers in a state of defence, as if they were menaced by an approaching war. They talk of the restless spirit of the Catalonians, and of the approaching convocation of the Cortes, or States General, at the Palace of Buen Retiro; the Court hoping, by this means, to prevent any declaration of rights on the part of the Spanish nation.

A Hint to the Authors of the present day.—A person having written a book on a political subject, and asking the advice of an Advocate to know whether he might, in these days of peril, pillory, and imprisonment, safely publish it, the lawyer wrote the following opinion:—"The safest way for you to act in these critical and perilous times, is to leave your work half, and suppress the other."

At a General Meeting of the Society for Constitutional Formation, held at the Secretary's House, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, on Friday, November 27. 1789.

RICHARD SHARPE, Esq; V. P. in the Chair: I. Resolved, That this Society cannot, consistently with the sense it entertains of the primary object of its institution, be indifferent to the exertions of a neighbouring kingdom, for regaining to the community those rights of Representation, the exercise of which had been lost.

II. Resolved, That this Society adopt with pleasure the underwritten resolve of the Revolution Society:—

"At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for commemorating the Revolution in Great Britain, held at the London Tavern, November 4. 1789;

"The Right Hon. EARL STANHOPE, in the Chair;

"A Report from the Committee was brought up

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and the following Resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Price, and unanimously approved, viz.
"The Society for Commemorating the Revolution in Great Britain, disclaiming national partialities, and rejoicing in every triumph of liberty and justice over arbitrary power, offer to the National Assembly of France their congratulations on the Revolution in that country, and on the prospect it gives to the two first kingdoms of the world, of a common participation in the blessings of civil and religious Liberty; they cannot help adding their ardent wishes for a happy settlement of so important a Revolution, and at the same time, expressing the particular satisfaction with which they reflect on the tendency of the glorious example given in France, to assert the inalienable rights of mankind, and thereby to introduce a general Reformation in the Government of Europe, and to make the world free and happy."
III. Resolved, "That this Society cherishes the hope and expectation, from the present enlightened state of mankind, and the rapid progress of the principles and spirit of freedom, that a pure and equal representation will progressively take place in the several great communities of Europe, and gradually extend over the globe, as the only system of government which diffuses energy, tempered and sustained by freedom, through every part of a populous and extensive country, and, by controlling the tendencies of unjust ambition, secures individual, political, and universal happiness."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 4.

Bank Stock, 1825, 4 1/2	India Stock, —
3 per cent. Red. 77 1/2	India Scrip. 1
Do. 77 1/2	Ditto Ann. —
4 per cent. 177 1/2	Ditto Bonds, 105 prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 178 1/2	New Navy and Victual- ling Bills, —
177 1/2	Lottery Tickets, 15 L
Bank Long Ann, —	Irish Tickets, 9 L 12 s
Ditto, 1778, for 30 years,	2 L 15 s 10 d
13 s 10 d	Exchequer Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Toutine, —
Old Ann. —	
New Ditto, —	
3 per cent 175 1/2	

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam, 38 4	Oporto, 5 6 1/2
Ditto Sight, 38 6	Paris, 26 1/2
Rotterdam, 38 6	Ditto 2 U. 26 1/2
Hamburg, 35 1 1/2 U.	Boud. 2 U. 27
Lisbon, 5 6 1/2	Dublin, 8 1/2

WIND AT DEAL, Dec 3. W. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

On Friday last was married at Hopes, Lieutenant George Nelson of the 2d (or Queen's) Dragoon Guards, to Miss Frances Hay, daughter of John Hay, Esq. of Hopes.

Died lately at Gorcum, Holland, Major General W. J. H. Hamilton of Silvertonhill, in the service of the States General.

Friday evening, Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. of Denby-Grange, near Huddersfield, was found dead in bed. He is succeeded in title by the Rev. Doctor Kaye, Dean of Lincoln, and Sub-Almoner to the King.

Thursday evening, the Annual election of the Officers of the Natural History Society took place in the College Museum, when the following Gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

The Rev. Mr. Jo. Walker, S. T. D. *Honorary President.*
The Rev. Mr. Bradley of Worcester, *President.*
Will. Macdonald, of St. Croix,
George Spence, of Jamaica,
Jo. Gahan of Balmfloe,
James Cunningham, *Treasurer.*

A law-suit was some time ago commenced in the Court of Session by Mr. James Stein, distiller at Kilbagie, and the trustees for his creditors, against Mr. Bonnar, Solicitor of Excise, for repetition of the 500 L. Sterling, which came to be the subject of a judicial trial for bribery against Mr. Stein, who was found not guilty by the verdict of the jury. This question first occurred before Lord Justice Clerk, by whom Mr. Bonnar was absolved: And a reclaiming petition and answers having been advised by the Court on Friday, their Lordships adhered to the judgment of the Lord Ordinary; so that the property of this money is now found to remain with Mr. Bonnar, who has lodged it in the Royal Bank, for the purpose of being applied towards building a Bridewell.—Counsel for the pursuers, the Dean of Faculty; agent, Mr. Robert Boffwell, writer to the signet.—Counsel for Mr. Bonnar, the Lord Advocate; agent, Mr. Robert Dundas, writer to the signet.

A congregation who met last night for Sunday evening's exercise, had their Christian graces put to the test. After waiting an hour in silent expectation for a minister, Faith, Hope, and Charity were about to expire, when the Precursor, whose devotional spirit burnt within him for utterance, touched the key, and the whole Assembly hymned the solemn song. No Priest yet making his appearance, the flocks were left again to their private meditations. Thus, in moping melancholy, they sat, in the exercise of Faith and Patience, till the Precursor, touched with pity for their situation, dismissed the congregation, and they went on their way rejoicing.

We are informed, that Mrs. Stewart, who gave so much satisfaction as a singer in the Concert of last Friday evening, is engaged by the Gentlemen of the Musical Society for the present season.

This day, a fellow was fined by the sitting Magistrate, for insulting the watchmen on the South Bridge, and one of the soldiers of the City-guard, on Saturday night. There was another fellow in company, who made his escape.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Tuesday last, is further prorogued to Tuesday the 15th instant.

A regulation, it is said, will shortly take place in the revenue department, respecting revenue cruisers. Instead of lying in port several months at a time, totally inactive, which is not uncommonly the case, they will in future be obliged to cruise for a certain period, and change stations every three months.

By a ship just arrived at Leith, from Archangel, we learn, that they passed for sixty leagues through immense quantities of dead haddock. The sea was covered on every side with them.—They were in such numbers that they obstructed the ship's way. This is a remarkable fact, and difficult to account for.

Saturday evening, a young man undertook for a trifling wager to run round Newcastle race ground, which is two miles, in 15 minutes, when, notwithstanding the ground being very deep, and obstructed by several chains, he performed it with ease in twelve minutes and a half.

The subscriptions for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen who perished in the late gale has been liberally increased. Amongst other generous donations, the Bishop of Durham has ordered 50 guineas, and Lord Crewe's Trustees 25 guineas, to be given to this truly charitable purpose.

Thursday, as the Free Briton, Captain Brown, was going into Sunderland harbour, one of the men fell from the mast into the river, and notwithstanding every endeavour used to retrieve him, he was unfortunately drowned.

Last week, upwards of 200 fall of light colliers arrived in the harbour of Sunderland.

Tuesday evening, three fellows riding at full speed in a cart up the West Turnpike Road, Newcastle, rode over a young man about 16 years of age, and killed him on the spot. The parent of this unfortunate youth was a spectator of the melancholy disaster, and remains yet inconsolable. After so many fatal instances of the great danger attendant upon this negligent and illegal mode of driving a cart, it is wonderful it should be continued. The Coroner's inquest brought in their verdict accidental death. The man was fined 20s. for the offence. The youth and his father belong to Annan, near Dumfries, to which place they were returning from Newcastle with earthen ware.

Sir John R. Miller, whose endeavours to introduce an equalization of weights and measures throughout Great Britain, have frequently been mentioned, has recently signified, by circular letters, That so soon as Parliament shall have met, he will name an early day for stating the grievances that arise from the present uncertainty in weights and measures, and suggesting some remedies for their cure; which he will follow up with a motion for a committee to take the same into consideration, and report thereon. If the House grant him a committee, he will then move to the following effect:

"The Clerk of the Peace, (or his Deputy) of every county of Great Britain, and of such towns as are counties in themselves, be forthwith directed to make out and transmit to the said committee, a return of the different weights and measures now in use in the different markets of the several cities, towns, corporate, or other market towns within his county; as well as a description of any particular commodities that are bought and sold by any peculiar, or customary denominations and proportions of weights or measures, with specifications of the same, as far as any such shall have come under his observation."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday last, we gave a short abstract of what passed in the Assembly of France on the 20th and 21st ult. respecting M. Necker's plan of a new National Bank. Having since received a fuller account of that matter than what has appeared in the English papers, and the subject being of general importance, we have no doubt it will be agreeable to our readers to have it laid before them.

"M. Mirabeau, in the beginning of his speech, laid it down as an established and leading principle, apparently simple in itself, but accompanied with many important consequences.—That a Bank is not solid, if it cannot give security, not only that the notes issued by it shall always be paid, but that they be paid instantly on their first being presented by the holder."

"By M. Necker's plan, however, the National Bank is only to offer, in pledge and security of payment of a very great part of their notes, the funds of the Royal Treasury, at one or more years date. They cannot, therefore, answer a great part of the holders of their notes any other way than by writs of *superfidei*, whereby payment is postponed to some after period."

"Established, at first, while in a state of distress, the Bank could not be supported but by the guarantee of the Nation. But why should the Nation purchase from the Bank a credit which the Bank will derive

"Aware that there would be opposed to his argument the example of England, where the Bank undoubtedly has not effective funds sufficient to pay off instantly all its notes, M. Mirabeau mentioned, first, That at no time the Bank of England had shown, in a satisfactory manner, that their real funds exceeded the amount of their notes: 2dly, That the interior of that Bank was like a *sanctum sanctorum*, which being enveloped every way in an impenetrable mystery, constantly inspired distrust: 3dly, That England, very different in this respect from France, possessed an influence above its natural strength, which it could not support but by artificial means, affectation and address."

"M. Mirabeau maintained, that France had many other ways of raising 170 millions for the extraordinary demands of this year and the next, than what the Bank now proposed: But these means M. Mirabeau did not think proper to point out. He, however, promised that they should be pointed out by the Committee of Finance."

"This Gentleman treated with the highest indignation, the idea of associating a Bank, bearing the august name of the Nation, with the *Caisse d'Escompte*. He represented the latter as dishonoured by a multitude of failures, and by a continual violation of all its statutes. We were promised, added he, that these regulations should be altered. But why alter them? They are masterpieces of intelligence and wisdom. Nothing was ever wanting but execution; and it is this that always will be wanting, when statutes are to be executed by those persons only who have the power to violate them."

"M. Mirabeau, after taking a review of an infinite number of ingenious calculations made by M. Necker, to raise for certain 12,000,000 livres, by this new scheme, said, he thought he had reason to suppose, that M. Necker himself hardly thought it possible to find them."

"In short, M. Mirabeau opposed the exclusive privilege demanded for the National Bank, with that vehemence which is easily displayed in general questions about which all are agreed; while the objections that lie against them, however well founded in reality, cannot be perceived but by a few."

"M. de Lavenue spoke after M. Mirabeau, in support of the same side of the question. Though I allow, said he, the greatest merit to the Gentleman who has spoke before me, I still hope to throw some new and greater light on the subject."

"M. Lavenue then proceeded to give a long detail of the establishment of the *Caisse d'Escompte* from its origin, as also of the revolutions it had since undergone, most of which are generally known. There were some principles laid down, however, by this Gentleman, with respect to Banks, which are singular, and which many persons will dispute."

"He was convinced, for example, that a Bank, to be of real utility, ought to have in cash precisely the same sum as in notes; and that without this, it would be continually liable to bankruptcy."

"We are inclined to believe, that if M. Lavenue, in place of the Bank he proposes, would procure the Prime Minister the 170 millions in cash, wanted at present, the minister would employ them, not in the establishment of a Bank, but in circulation."

"M. de Lavenue affirmed, that when the *Caisse d'Escompte* gave the State an aid of 50 millions, it gave it nothing but paper."

"We beg M. de Lavenue to consider, that if the question was only about getting paper, the Government would never have been at a loss; in that respect it had always an abundant supply. If, however, it is true, that the *Caisse d'Escompte* has furnished 170 millions in negotiable effects, that is, in effects that can immediately be converted into cash, it is much the same as money."

"M. de Lavenue doubted, that M. Necker meant, that the funds of the National Bank should be divided merely by *simple subscription*; but when he again reconsidered the plan, he will see, that M. Necker proposes that the funds should be in cash; and that *subscriptions* are not to be used as funds for the Bank, but as means to bring in money with greater certainty."

"In general, M. de Lavenue displayed great talents. He is eloquent, copious, and animated; but there is a certain judiciousness of ideas, which, perhaps, M. de Lavenue does not always possess; and it would appear he has not made Banking and Finance the objects of his study."

"A person cannot but speak properly on subjects which he must fully understand. M. Dupont, therefore, in rising to speak, might well be entitled to say, that, notwithstanding the lightning displayed in M. de Mirabeau's speech, and the new and striking light promised by M. de Lavenue, he flattered himself he would still be able to throw out some useful hints, and some new light on the subject now before the House." This language was no way improper from a Gentleman who had been conversant, during his whole life, in the affairs of Administration, and who had been the friend of many great Ministers.

"What is this Bank, then? said M. Dupont. It is answered, 'It is an invention by which an appearance is made of paying what is in fact not paid.' The more the appearance approaches reality, and the more the Bank merits and obtains credit, the more solid it is."

"This is stating the truth in the form of a paradox, in order to render it ridiculous. But is there not some reason to suppose, that here M. Dupont, for the sake of indulging his humour, has departed from strict accuracy?"

"Is it perfectly accurate to say, that a Bank makes only the appearance of paying, and that it does not pay in fact? Undoubtedly the Bank of London, that of Amsterdam, and the *Caisse d'Escompte* of Paris, make every day real payments; for they take up their papers, and give cash for it. There is, however, some artifice, something fictitious, in the management of Banks; and it is this: They do not pay, nor can they pay, instantly, a part of what they owe; while, at the same time, they make their whole creditors believe, that they will all be paid immediately on demand. They do not, however, suppose, that all of them can be paid at any one time; but every person is persuaded that the whole creditors will not make a demand at once, and that those who shall make their demand will be paid."

"This artifice is known to all those who are in use to lodge money in the Bank, such as Bankers; but, notwithstanding, the former is in the highest credit, and the latter entertain the utmost confidence. It generally happens that the majority of the creditors keep the notes in their possession, which answer almost all the purposes of cash; and that the machine goes on; though it is indeed possible it may every moment receive such shocks as may overturn it altogether, at least shake it, or make it stop."

"That which M. Dupont rendered extremely plain, is this: Though a Bank cannot, at every instant, realize all its payments; yet, if rightly constituted, it will always be able to offer real securities, to the satisfaction of its creditors, and value equal to the sums it may owe. It is only debtor so far as it has given its notes for effects which it has received. These effects it must therefore have, and they must of necessity make up a sum equal to its notes. The greatest misfortune, therefore, to be dreaded from a Bank well established, and governed by intelligent directors, is a *suppression*, until the effects in its possession shall be converted into cash."

"M. Dupont took notice of the inconveniences attending Banks: He also showed their advantages; and very ably pointed out both the one and the other."

"Their disadvantage was, to take out of circulation a sum of money equal to the amount of the notes put into the circle; which is to force so much money either to go out of the kingdom, where it has in the course of business become useless, or to be converted into moveables of luxury."

"One of their great advantages, is that which has been observed by the celebrated Smith, in a passage referred to, but not cited by M. Dupont. 'The substitution of paper, in place of gold and silver,' says Smith, 'supplies the place of a very expensive instrument of commerce, by another which costs much less, and which is sometimes equally good.' Circulation is carried on by a new vehicle which is established, and which is supported at much less expense than the former." It is thus that M. Dupont must be understood, when he said, that commerce was carried on with more economy."

"Another advantage of Banks, and their paper, is, that in critical times, when affairs are put out of their ordinary course; in times when money disappears, though wealth remains nearly the same; paper, the sign of credit, supports it, and circulates by means of the exchanges that must be made in places where there is no more cash, and where money dares not appear. But this is a remedy which we should be afraid to abuse."

"There are no Banks solid, (said M. Dupont,) but those whose transactions are not too extensive. The ordinary circulation can never admit but a certain sum in money or in notes. If you multiply the notes beyond what is wanted, they will be rejected. Every minute they will be carried back to the Office, whence they were issued, and there return to immediate use, to have the effect to make the Bank, and their notes, lose that credit which is necessary."

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to confine the number of notes to the uses for which they are wanted, and for which they are issued; and even to prepare them before hand for purposes more advantageous than that of carrying them to the Bank."

"Here M. Dupont made a comparison of times and of men, who captivate and divert the imagination with political speculations more important than attracting. He let Mr. Law and M. Necker together. He compared their talents and their Banks."

"Law was able; but he had more genius than understanding; and because he saw that many things could be done by notes, he believed that they could do every thing. He therefore issued immense sums of notes, which not finding employment, after having dispersed and scattered all the cash every where, destroyed themselves, and in the midst of universal bankruptcy, left the kingdom without any vestige of change or credit."

"M. Necker, still more able than Law, and uniting with more genius and more understanding, all the punctilios of virtue, wishes not to issue notes but only in such a quantity as shall be rather below than above the wants and purposes already made known. Law issued his paper without any term of payment,

and for an indefinite time. It was, in the most foolish acceptance of the words, *paper money*. Mr. Necker, providing on all hands pledges, and inviolable securities for the notes which he proposes to issue, demonstrates that the period is not far off when all of them can be paid. This is not *paper money*, as a loan in a new form, at a very low interest, and at a term exceedingly short."

"M. Dupont, in short, with much warmth and energy, made it appear, how ill founded were the complaints that had been made against the *Caisse d'Escompte*. He laid before the National Assembly a distinct state of the important services done to the nation by the *Caisse d'Escompte*. He called to their remembrance the very distressed situation of the Royal Treasury, in which there remained only at the time, from 3 to 400,000 livres, to oppose to the most pressing demands of the kingdom; when the *Caisse d'Escompte*, determined to save France, or perish with her, without having any certainty of being reimbursed, granted Government an aid of 50 millions, and thus put it in a situation of supporting public credit, till such time as the National Assembly should reform the constitution—like a halloo, which, in the midst of a tempestuous ocean, boldly ventures on the very brink of a whirlpool, to save the crew of a vessel about to perish!"

"M. Dupont would not allow that the *Caisse d'Escompte* had stopped payment: He maintained, that even by the reduction they had made, being obliged to pay regularly all notes of 1000 livres, they paid daily in that way from 3 to 400,000 livres. They did not even expressly refuse payment of any note; but only gave the preference to those of 1000 livres, and these were always preferred. The Bank of England, whose punctuality has been so much cried up while the Pretender gave a shock to Great Britain, never stopped payment; but for a time made its payments only in shillings, and the difficulties of this method was such, that it could not pay above 20,000 livres a day; yet it never was said to be bankrupt. M. Dupont concluded, that the Nation being engaged at present to the *Caisse d'Escompte*, ought, in justice and gratitude, to pay it what they owe, before they destroy it, or incorporate it with the National Bank, agreeably to the plan of the Prime Minister."

"M. Dupont concluded with proposing, that M. Necker's plan should be adopted, with two amendments; the one, respecting the exclusive privilege demanded for the Bank; the other, for always keeping open a tempting loan, which, by taking up a great part of the notes in proportion as they shall be put into the circle, will maintain that circulation by a still more rapid movement."

"The National Assembly, which at present attracts the attention of all Europe, has had the honour to receive, not only the congratulations of France, but of those most eminently distinguished among foreign nations. The resolutions of the Revolution Society of London, instituted in commemoration of the grand Revolution in 1688, were published by authority some days ago. This Society, whereof Earl Stanhope is President, and Dr. Price, Secretary, consisting of three hundred of the most knowing and virtuous men in Great Britain, have sent their resolutions to the Duke de la Rochefoucault, requesting him to present their congratulations to the National Assembly of France. Several circumstances have delayed the answer to their address. This direct compliment, however, paid to the National Assembly, has made a deep impression. The Duke de Liancourt rose up in his place, in order to move, that the President be desired to send an answer to Earl Stanhope's letter, expressive of the sense they have of that glorious testimony of esteem and regard which the friends of liberty and humanity in London have shown to the representatives of France. This motion was passed with acclamations of applause."

"The sincere joy, and those tributes of just applause of the English nation, while they see us surpassing perhaps the sublime model they have given us, is not one of the least agreeable circumstances attending this Revolution. Thus are the rivalships between nations put an end to by the progress of reason; and there is now no longer a dream, but real expectation, of seeing liberty, after having broken their chains, unite them again in the bonds of an universal alliance."

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, Dec. 5. 8 P. M.	48	29.65
Sunday, — 6 A. M.	49	29.75
— 8 P. M.	46	29.88
Monday, — 7 A. M.	54	29.83

Event.—In Mrs. Frazer's Pastry-School Advertisement in our last, for Gentlemen read *Gentlemen*.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 8th December next, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, being the two upper stories of the East End of the Back Land of MILL'S SQUARE, consisting of a kitchen, eight fire rooms, and several closets, with a cellar in the bottom of the tenement.—The House is in complete repair, being newly built. It fronts North Bridge Street, and is exceedingly well aired and lighted.—It is situated in the Friendly Insurance, upon the old plan, at L. 2400 Scots, and the premium paid up.

Apply to John Laing, writer to the signet, Park Place.

NOTICE

TO the Creditors of Lieutenant WALTER GRAHAM, of the late 10th Regiment of Foot, Wound at Cullinstown, residing at Glenly.

Robert Muirhead, merchant in Glasgow, having been this day chosen interim factor upon the estates real and personal of the said Lieut. Walter Graham, under sequestration, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the said Creditors is appointed to be held upon Friday the 15th of January next, at noon, within the Coffee-house of Edward Christie of Scotland, for the purpose of choosing a trustee or trustees, in terms of the Statute.

Subsequent to the term-factor further intimates, that the Sheriff of Wednesday in each of the four preceding weeks, at eleven o'clock forenoon, as diets for the public estimation of the bankrupt, his family, and others acquainted with his business, within the ordinary court-house of Dunblane, also in terms of the Statute.

The interim factor therefore desires all concerned to attend.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ROBERT DUNCANSON, Merchant, late in Alloa, now in Falkirk, hereby intimates, That, in pursuance of a recommendation by a general meeting of his creditors, held at Falkirk upon the 14th day of July last, he has sold off his goods and effects; and in order that the proceeds may be divided, he requests his creditors to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, with Matthew Steele messenger in Falkirk, on or before the 8th day of January next, after which, a state of the funds, and scheme of division thereof, amongst such creditors as shall have complied with this notice, will be made up, and payment of the dividend given, upon Monday the 11th day of February next, when he expects a general meeting of his creditors will be held within the house of Ralph Potts, victualler in Falkirk, at twelve o'clock noon; certifying hereby to his creditors, that if any of them neglect to lodge their claims and oaths of verity as above, they will be cut out of a dividend, for which they will have themselves only to blame.

Of which public intimation is hereby given to all concerned. Not to be repeated.

WHIG CLUB.
The Whig Club just established in Ireland, is gaining great strength, by the addition of some of the most respectable names in the kingdom, so that the new Lord Lieutenant is likely to meet with a much stiffer opposition than even his predecessor.
Amongst the resolutions just published by that Society, are the following, to which every person, previously to his becoming a member, is indispensably bound to subscribe:
"A plan of intimidation has aided and abetted the views of corruption, and Members of Parliament have, by the Minister, been expressly threatened with being made the victims of their votes, or have been displaced for no reason or pretence whatever, except their constitutional conduct in Parliament.
"That to redress, as far as in us lies, these grievances, we have formed this Society, and
"Resolved, That in whatever situation we shall stand, we will exert our endeavours by all legal and constitutional means to annul, and do away those, and all other grievances, (such as the unnecessary expenses and charges of the Crown, &c.) And in order to secure this country against the repetition of such grievances, we further resolve to struggle by the same means for the attainment of those objects, which at the close of the last session were proposed by the Minority in Parliament, and refuted by the Minister."

CONJUGAL INFIDELITY.
The humorous Brantome, tells us an odd tale of a preacher, who having before a very elegant audience, severely inveighed against such as from motives of ambition or profit, were mean enough to wink at the infidelity of their fair wives, started forward, and with both his hands extended, each as aiming at a certain mark, cried out, "And now, with these two stones, I mean to strike the two most abandoned of the wretches, against whom I have been exclaiming." On this, says Brantome, "Il n'y eut homme du sermon, qui n'y baillât la tette, ou mist son manteau, ou la cappe, ou son bras, au devant, pour se garder du coup." In short, every one in the church tried to secure himself from the impending blow, and the preacher with some drollery, withdrawing his arms, addressed his congregation, "I have indeed been told, that I had two or three cuckolds among my hearers, but, for what I can find, there is *naught else* to be found among you!"

FEASTING.
The natural tendency of mankind towards joy, has been frequently the occasion of great irregularities during those feasts which the rules of almost every religion have not only permitted, but actually ordained. Even in the purest ages of the Christian Faith, one may find in holy writ, complaints of such trespasses on decency on these occasions, as it would be indelicate to relate. And most certainly the continuance of those love-feasts, which were formerly celebrated by all good Christians, was owing to the improper proceedings to which they gave occasion. In vain did Tertullian affirm, that "Non tam cœnam cœnam quam disciplinam," (still a feast is a feast; nor do the modern monks enjoy their excellent repasts with less gusto, because they are obliged to hear a lecture recited during the meal, by one of their brethren. Even the Jews, whose attachment to ceremonies, separates them from every other inhabitant of the earth, cannot bear to have the luxury of a pleasant collation at their passover, diminished by the commanded mixture of bitter herbs; and have actually contrived, (as their own antiquarian, Maimonides, allows,) to convert those bitter herbs into a very pleasant species of pickle, which probably is as grateful to their palates, with their patchal lamb, as the mint and sugar used by British epicures, as a relish to the same dish.
The quaint Butler, in his "Anthero-metamorphosis," particularly recommends to all lovers of feasting, the following three rules: "Stridor denti—am—Altum silentium—Rumor gentium." This, as he observes, "adjuvans discorsio until the belly be full, at what time, men are at better leisure, and may more securely venture upon table-talk; the observation of which natural rule might have saved Anacreon's life, who endangering himself this way, died by the feed of a grape."

FREE-THINKING.
Without entering into the dull and odious field of controversy, one trifling, with respect to free-thinking may be properly made, as it occurs every day to common observation.
Although free-thinkers are perpetually found, who wish to make converts of mankind in general to their principles, by means of writings, which they dispense as widely as possible, yet none take particular attention to the conversion of their wives or their daughters, of their servants or their poorer neighbours. A believer might be tempted by this to suppose, that even by sceptics, it is allowed that revealed religion is of some use to the peace and honour of families, and to the security of property.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.
Nov. 27. Favourite, Bowman, from Dundee, for Glasgow, Linen.
Glasgow Packet, Watson, from ditto for ditto, with do.
38. Roman Vaffolov, Martin, from Peterburgh, furs, &c.
Willie and Anne, Duncan, from Gottenburgh, deals, &c.
Christan and Janet, Robertson, from ditto, with ditto.
Two Brothers, Mcams, from Montrose for Glasgow, furs, &c.
Dec. 1. Balloon, Coventry, from Kirkcaldy, for ditto, with malt.
Industrious Mary, Drysdale, from Alloa, for ditto with barley.
Janet, Bruce, from Dyfart, for ditto with grain.
Eugene, Dent, from London, with wheat.
Ann's increase, Grice, from Prestonpans with barley.
Jean, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, furs, &c.
ARRIVED AT LEITH.
Dec. 7. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, coals & goods.
Three Brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, grain.
Jean, Bar, from Alenmouth, wheat.
Nelly, Bettie, from Alenmouth, grain.
SAILED.
Diligence, Butler, for London, goods.
Friendship, Ritchie, for London, ditto.
Endeavour, Dennet, for Thurlow, goods.

FOR GRENADA.
(To land Passengers at Barbadoes) and from thence to Tortola.
THE SHIP MARY AND JEAN,
ROBERT STEEL Master.
Will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow, by the first of December, and clear to sail by the first of January.
For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior, Glasgow, or the Captain on board.
GLASGOW, Nov. 10. 1789.

Excise-Office, Edinburgh—Dec. 7. 1789.
By order of the Hon.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.
On Friday the 11th of December inst. there will be exposed to sale by public auction, within the Hall of the Excise-office, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock,
SEVERAL PARCELS OF FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, GENÈVA, British Spirits, White Wine, Spruce Beer, Sweets, Coffee Berries, Candles, and Starch, with the materials of a number of Small Stills and Utensils for Distillation, lately condemned as forfeited before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise warehouses in Edinburgh and Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

MR THOMAS HART
Surgeon in Edinburgh.
It is intreated, That all who have any claims on the deceased Mr Hart, will give in a note of the same immediately to his Widow in Chrichton Street, George's Square, that the same may be cleared as soon as possible: As also, that all who are Debtors will make payment of their accounts to her, as his executrix confirmed, and thereby prevent the disagreeable necessity of a prosecution for the same.
The Widow keeps up the LABORATORY for the benefit of the family, where Mr Hart's customers may depend on being served with the best Medicines, and at the lowest prices.

SALE OF STOCKING FRAMES,
For behoof of the Creditors of *Robt. Gibson*, hofier, Edinburgh
AND NOTICE TO HIS DEBTORS.
ONE Ribb'd Machine Stocking Frame, gage No. 20, and six plain Stocking Frames, gages No. 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28, are to be sold by public roup, within the warehouse of Messrs. Pitcairn and Davidson, No. 5, east side of South Bridge Street, on Monday next the 14th inst. at two o'clock afternoon.
The frames and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to Messrs. Pitcairn and Davidson.
The DEBTORS of the said Robert Gibson are again requested to make immediate payment to John Rhind, writer in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors, as prosecutions will be commenced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

Whereas JOHN ALSTON Youngest, has, with consent of the other Partners, assigned his share of the business of *Miller, Alston, and Co.* merchants in Glasgow, to John Bannatyne sen. this is to give notice, That the said John Alston is no longer a partner, and that, in consequence of this alteration, the said business will, from henceforth, be carried on under the firm of *Miller, Bannatyne, and Co.* who will fulfil all engagements contracted by *Miller, Alston, and Co.* and to whom all the debts owing there are to be paid.
Alston, Hughson and Co.
James Ritchie and Co.
Robert Findlay.
John Bannatyne.
James Miller.
John Bannatyne sen.
John Alston, youngest. } Managers.
GLASGOW,
December 1. 1789.

SALE OF TIMBER IN EAST-LOTHIAN.
At Yester will be sold by roup, upon Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday the 30th December inst. to begin at ten o'clock forenoon,
A quantity of very fine Large-TIMBER, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, plane, lime, chestnut, birch, &c.
The trees may be seen any day before the sale, by applying to the forester at Yester, who will inform as to further particulars.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday the 8th of December inst. at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Warehouses of Messrs. Allan, Stewart, and Company, Leith.
SUNDRY Re-sifying Materials, some Printed Books, Plate and Household Furniture, Casks, and other effects, being part of the effects of the creditors of Mr James Stewart, late bankrupt, and now in the hands of Mr James Haig, late distiller at Canonmills.
Catalogues to be had, eight days preceding the day of sale by applying to William Grimly, broker in Leith—and the goods may be seen the day preceding the day of sale, by applying as above.

FARM TO LET.
ABOUT 74 acres of arable ground, called the EAST LITESIDE, the DRUM, and part of CRAMOND-MUIR, all lying contiguous to each other, in the Parish of Corstorphine, and about 3½ miles from Edinburgh.
The above will be let either together, or separately, and may be entered to immediately.
THE SHEEP FARM OF MIDDLE CORSWOOD, in the Parish of Mid-Caldor, consisting of more than 1000 acres, 70 of which are arable.
For particulars apply to the proprietor at Prestonfield near Edinburgh.

TO BE LET,
And entered to at Martinmas 1790,
THE FOLLOWING FARMS, lying in the Shire of Renfrew, viz.
No. A. R. F. EXTENT.
1. *Bogside*, as possessed by John Holm, 158 1 11
2. *Knockmuntain*, John Lang, 131 1 4
3. *High Langside*, Widow Holm, 76 0 0
4. *Laigh Langside*, Hugh Kerr, 60 0 0
5. *Laigh Cagillie*, Matthew Holm, 81 2 10
6. *Barraunies*, The Heirs of A. Blair, 93 2 14
7. *Parklee*, William King, 49 1 17
These farms lie along the side of the river Clyde, in the immediate neighbourhood of Port-Glasgow. They are all inclosed and subdivided, and consist of good arable and pasture grounds. No. 7 may be let and entered to at Martinmas 1789. Upon that and No. 6. there are good mansion-houses and gardens in repair, exclusive of the farm-houses and offices.
Offers may be given in or transmitted in writing to Alexander Dalziel at Finlayston, and such as are not accepted will be concealed and returned.

TO BE SOLD BY public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon.
THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and sheriffdom of Linlithgow.
The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures. The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expense, and from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures as at Martinmas last.
For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or De Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

CONTRACTORS WANTED
FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the Carle of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike.
Application may be made to George Paterson, Esq. of Carle-Huntley.

ROSS HOUSE.
Sale of Household Furniture.
To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 14th December 1789,
THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Ross-House, which belonged to the late General Mackay, consisting of all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, Dining-room, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture of all kinds; Bed and Table Linen, Glass and Stone Ware, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, and two Eight-day Clocks; Arms, consisting of guns, fowling, &c. all in the best order; an Electric Machine; several Fishing Rods; likewise a considerable quantity of high-flavoured Wines of different kinds; with some French Liquors.
The roup to begin at ten o'clock.—Catalogues, at 6d. each, to be got on Thursday next from Dalgleish and Forrest, auctioneers. The housekeeper at Ross House will show the furniture.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council
of the City of Edinburgh.
IN consequence of the powers vested in them by an Act of Parliament passed in the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, *inter alia*, "An Act for widening and enlarging certain streets in the city of Edinburgh, and the avenues leading to the same, &c." and, in terms of the said act, notice is hereby given to all and each of the owners, tenants, and occupiers of the houses, shops, and areas situated on the south-east corner and east side of Mill's Square, within the city of Edinburgh, that intimation in writing has been given to the said occupiers, that the said Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council are to pull down and take possession of the said whole houses, shops, and areas, at the said term of Whitunday next, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; at which term the said owners, tenants, and occupiers, are to be removed from their respective possessions.

SALE OF HOUSES AND GARDENS
AT LEITH LINKS.
To be sold by Private Bargain,
THE HOUSES AND GARDENS belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, on the south side of Leith Links, consisting of an extreme good house, very pleasantly situated, and commanding an agreeable prospect, and a garden, coach house, and stables, &c.
As also, the TWO HOUSES, one whereof is very good, and two gardens, presently possessed by Alexander Marr, at the yearly rent of 281 sterling; at which sum they were let on a lease for 19 years, which expired at Martinmas 1787, so that a considerable rise of rent may now be expected. In the upper garden there is about an acre of extreme good deep clay, fit for making brick unopened.
The servant will show the principal house every Friday, between twelve and two o'clock afternoon; and Alexander Marr the other subjects at any time.
For further particulars, inquire at Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet.

LANDS
IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF GLASGOW.
To be sold by public voluntary roup, within the New Exchange Coffee house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th day of December inst. between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, in one or more lots,
THE LANDS OF KENMURE, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, having the great Canal on the north, and post road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, on the south; they are all inclosed and subdivided, and on them is a mansion house, and office houses, with a considerable extent of thriving plantations.
If sold separately, the lands will be exposed in the following Lots:
I. **THE FARM OF BRACKENBRAE**, as possessed by William McFarlane, and John Mochie, consisting of about 85 acres.
II. **THE FARM OF LAIGH KENMURE**, out of lease, consisting of about 92 acres.
III. **The Lands of FISH KENMURE**, as possessed by Thomas Reid, consisting of about 124 acres. On this lot the mansion-house and office land, and the great Canal runs through part of it.
The title-deeds, with a copy of the rental, and plans of the different lots, are lodged in the hands of John Lang, writer in Glasgow, to whom, or to the proprietor at Kenmure, or to Charles Stewart, writer to the signet, in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars, and either of whom will also treat for a private sale if required.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.
To be sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December 1789, at six o'clock in the evening,
THE Lands and Estate of CULLAIRNIE, lying within the parish of Dunbog, and shire of Fife. This estate is pleasantly situated within three miles of Cupar, and the same of the Port of Newburgh. The present rental is as follows, viz.

Cullairnie Farm.
Money, L. 163 0 0
7 dozen of hens, at 5s - 1 15 0
60 loads of coals, - 1 5 0
L. 166 0 0
Wester Cullairnie.
Money, L. 66 10 0
B. f. p. l.
45 0 3 2 4-12ths }
bear, at 13s. } 42 11 2 9-12ths
22 2 1 3 2-12ths }
oats, at 11s. 8d. }
3 dozen hens, at 8s. - 1 4 0
Henry Stewart, - 7 0 0
Thomas Ramsay, in money, bear and oats, - 5 2 0
William Ramsay, ditto, - 5 2 0
Baillie-fee of Lindores, payable out of the several estates of Exmagirdle, Ormiston, Lindores, and Easter Clunie, - 8 6 1 4-12ths
L. 301 15 4 1-12th.

TO BE SOLD BY public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon.
THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and sheriffdom of Linlithgow.
The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures. The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expense, and from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures as at Martinmas last.
For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or De Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

FOR GIBRALTAR AND LEGHORN
THE ELIZABETH,
DANIEL KETCHUM Master.
Will sail from Leith the 20th December.
For freight or passage apply to John Scoullall, or the Master on board.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.
THE Southwell HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a walking-house.
To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between twelve and two.
Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsters, South Bridge.

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.
To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next. That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alexander Masson, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniences. It is, from its central situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the premises will be shown by Mr Masson.
Mr Masson returns his sincere thanks for the friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the Public as usual.

ESTATE IN RENFREW & LANARKSHIRE.
To be SOLD by public roup in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on the 15th day of February next, between five and six o'clock afternoon,
THE ESTATE of WILLIAM WOOD in Renfrewshire, and of BUSBIE in Lanarkshire, lying contiguous, and at about 500 l. a year.
These estates contain between 700 and 800 acres Scots measure—they extend nearly two miles along the banks of the river Cart, are about four miles from Glasgow, and six from Paisley.
On the estate of Williamwood there are a modern mansion-house and offices—There is plenty of fall upon the water of Cart for machinery of all kinds, and a great deal of mineral and planted wood on the grounds—There are coal and lime in the land, and an appearance of iron-stone.
The lands are held of the Crown, and afford one freehold qualification in Lanarkshire, and one and nearly the half of another in Renfrewshire.
For particulars apply to the proprietor at Williamwood, by Glasgow, or to Laurence Hill, writer to the signet, to any of whom these willing to purchase by private bargain may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.
To be sold by Private Bargain,
THE Lands and Estate of WEST BOSS, in the parish of Abbotshall, in Fifeshire, situated within two miles of Kirkcaldy. The greatest part of the land is let upon a lease for 31 years, commencing an obligation on the lessee to remove upon a year's notice, and receiving payment of one year's rent. The free rent of the whole, including a very moderate value put on the mansion house, garden, orchard, pigeon house, and grass plots of six acres, in the proprietor's natural possession, to which the purchaser may have access at Whitunday next, and exclusive of about 15 acres of planting in stripes, and clumps of very considerable value, upwards of L.200 Sterling.
The lands are held of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county, and the tithes are valued.
II.—As also, the lands of PRINLAWS, in the parish and near neighbourhood of Leith, with the tithes thereof inclosed. These lands hold of a feudal superior, are little in payment of no tithes—and the free rent is L.76 Sterling.
There is upon these lands a pigeon house not rented, some plantations of considerable value, and a command of water from the Leven, and good situations for mills of every kind. There are already on the premises a barley mill and a lint mill, and two bleachfields.
For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, at West Bogie, or to George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell, and will show the title-deeds, tasks, rentals, &c.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.
To be SOLD by Auction, in the Tontine Tavern at Glasgow, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,
THE VILLA and LANDS of KELVINGROVE, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and perfectly retired, although within one mile of the city of Glasgow.
The house, which overlooks the river, is built on a very commodious plan, containing a dining room, drawing room, eight bed rooms, two lumber rooms, a kitchen, larder, and three cellars under ground.
The offices consist of a stable with stalls for four horses, a cow-house, milk-house, chaise and cart house, a pig-sty, pigeon-house, poultry-houses, &c. all in the most complete repair; there are also a pump-well in the yard, a convenient wash-house, with a pipe from the river, and a large and commodious cold bath.
The garden, (which, as well as the offices, is hid from the dwelling-house by trees and shrubbery,) is well stocked with fruit-trees and small fruit, and is surrounded by a brick wall, part of which has flues, and the whole of it is at present covered on both sides with a great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds.
There is also upon the grounds, a great variety of flowering shrubs, and a considerable quantity of barren timber, part old, and part lately planted, all in the most thriving condition, and the whole disposed in such a manner, as to add greatly to the beauty of the place.
The Lands of Kelvingrove consist of about sixteen English acres. The public burdens are very moderate, and no claim can be made by the superior in consequence of the property being transferred.

ALSO,
To be SOLD along with the Premises,
The Benefit of a long Lease of the Farm of WOODSIDE, consisting of about seventeen acres, which lie adjacent to the lands of Kelvingrove.
The lands of Kelvingrove and the grounds under lease, for near half a mile, are bounded by the river Kelvin, and being surrounded on all hands by beautiful landscapes, form such a situation as is rarely to be met with.
For further particulars, apply to William Blair, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Maxwell of Dargavel, writer in Glasgow; either of whom will explain every thing necessary with respect to the title-deeds, which are clear, and the conditions of sale.
Persons desirous of treating for a private bargain, may apply to Mr Blair, or Mr Maxwell, who are empowered by the proprietor to dispose of the property and give immediate possession.
N. B. The gardener at Kelvingrove will show the premises.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.
Dec. 4.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat,	43	0	53	0	0
Fine ditto,	—	—	—	—	—
Rye,	24	0	28	0	0
Oats,	14	0	19	0	0
Barley,	22	0	25	0	0
Malt,	32	0	35	0	0
Grey Pease,	24	0	29	0	0
White ditto,	24	0	30	0	0
Boiling ditto,	32	0	34	0	0
Tick Beans,	21	0	28	0	0
Small ditto,	24	0	31	0	0
Tares,	24	0	28	0	0
Flour, per Sack,	—	—	—	—	—
Fine Flour,	43	0	—	—	—
Second Sort,	40	0	—	—	—
Rape Seed, 30 l. per lb.	—	—	—	—	—